The Literature of Distinguished Men of Sout

Carolina.
South Carolina has been distinguished, throughout the whole period of its history, by some of the most striking and brilliant characteristics that ever belonged to a nation. Founded, in part, by the best blood of France, the Huguenots, who escaped from the persecution that followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, she has afforded many brilliant examples of successful achievements in arts, in letters, in statesmanship, and in arms. Bringing with them from France, as the early settlers did, the spirit of eroism which seems to be inherent in the French character; a love of personal independence, for which no nation was ever more distinguished than the Hu guenots; a spirit of liberty and of aristocracy. (that aristocracy which is natural to heroic and splendid nations)—these qualities were infused into the body of the people; and long before the American revolution, many noble examples of lofty character were exhibited in the history of the State.

It was, however, at the period of the American re-Volution, that the attention of the world was fasten ed particularly upon the part she played. South Carolina was the field of one of the fiercest and best fought struggles of that bloody era. We need scarcely allude to what took place there, for the events are engraved so deeply on the pillars of the republic, that they can never be blotted out. They are fresh in the recollections of the present generation, for they have served to embellish the brightest pages of our history. Sumpter, Marion, Moultrie. and a host of others, are names which will never die.

It is singular to see what a list of names that have become illustrious in the various departments of life, can be arrayed in the history of South Carolina But to come to our own immediate times: we recall with great vividness, the moment our eye turns in that direction, Hayne, McDuffie, Calhoun, Ham mond, and others, illustrious in eloquence, in legis lation, and statesmanship. We remember Thomas Grimke, Hugh S. Legare, and others of the like stamp. And particularly, in literary aspects, have we much cause for admiration ; for the contributions that have been made by the South Carolinians to the literature of this country have exceeded that of any other, and, we had amost said, all the Southern States. The speeches of Mr. Calhoun will live as long as the English language exists. They are models of pure, fervid, classical eloquence, which remind us of the best displays of the forensic ages

The writings of Mr. Legare are, in our judgment, surpassed by very few in the English language. There was a spirit of freedom, and a love of the beautiful, a spirit of heroism, a depth of learning, and a heart of humanity about all he wrote, which fill the appreciating reader with sentiments of admiration, encouragement and hope. The Southern Quarterly Review, the only quarterly review, in fact, which has ever been able to live in the Southern States, has been celebrated, for a long period, for the learning and brilliancy of its articles, and for the lofty and generous spirit it breathed. It has received its principal contributions from Grimke, Legare, Hammond, Calhoun, Simms, and others who were associated with them.

But our object was not so much to speak of the eminence of his cotemporaries, or of those who had gone before him, as to make a slight review of the recent pamphlet, by Mr. Walker, which has just appeared in South Carolina. Treating on a subject about which no man can be supposed to write a single line, unless he has investigated it in all its bearings, viz.; the Roman civil law, he has produced as essay, which, had it appeared in England, among the reports of the higher courts, and purported to have come from Lord Campbell himself, could have hardly been read with greater admi-

The following information about the author of this cannot but be interesting to our readers:-

this cannot but be interesting to our readers:—

James M. Walker is now about thirty-five years of age. He has, for sometime, been a lawyer in the city of Charleston. He is by birth a Carolinianach has distinguished himself chiefly in the Legislature of the State, and at the bar in St. Phillip's and St. Michael's Parishes. He served fourteen years in the legislature, which showed the confidence of his constituents in his integrity as a man, and his abilities as a politician. He has been known in his neighborhood, and among his friends, as a powerful contributor to the Scatters Quarterly Review and the lending journals of that State. He is a nervous writer, elegant and perspicuous in his style, and effective in his oratory. He is a generous man, of the highest and purest principles of honor and magnanimity, and it is o recognised by all who know him. During the last State election, he was a candidate for the effice of Attorney-General, and lacked but a few vote of being elected. He now stands among the leading near of the bar, at Charleston, Our business, more particularly, however, in this article, is to speak of his recent rubbleation, to which we have Our business more particularly, however, in this article, is to speak of his recent rubication, to which we have already made allusion. "An Enquiry into the use and Authority of Roman Jurisprudence in the faw concerning Rest Estate."

Although the entire dissertation embraces but subjects-

- Historical sketch of the civil law in England
- The doctrine of remainders.
 The rule that the donor and his heirs, &c.
 Non jus, sed seisha facit stipitem.
 Possessio fratris de foodo simpliei, facit sororen esse
- 6. Hereditas, nunquam accendit. 7. Every man's house is his cartle. 8. Feedment Fine.
- Feofinent—Fine. Bule in Shelley's case.

Of course, it will not be expected that in the narrow limits of a daily newspaper, (which like a comera observer, must receive and reflect all the objects which pass before its lenses every hour.) we shall attempt to analyze carefully either the elements or the treatment of the subject of this pamphlet. would be enough to say that Dr. James Louis Petigro, the distinguished scholar and jurist, bestows upon it the highest suloglums.

The author starts out with the position that in the opinion of the legal profession, Roman jurisprudence has always been sedulously excluded from those courts in which the law of real estate is administered; and yet, under the belief that before the reign of Edward I (when the foundation our system had been permanently laid), the civil law had exerted a powerful influence in the establishment of that system, Mr. Walker enters elaborately into the proofs. Although his theory is somewhat new, and might, on careful examination, turn out to be unsound, yet we were favorsbly struck with it in reading his pamphle At all events, it displays uncommon learning for a man of Mr. Walker's age; since very few legal authors have ventured into the same field till a later period in life.

Throughout his dissertation, Mr Walker shows conclusively that the commonly received notion is false, viz -- that the law of real estate is merely a technical and artificial system. And he sums u; the result very lucidly in the following words :-

This general view, however, we may be permitted to express, that by the method which we have adopted, may be proved that the composite of Angio-Saxon an Norman rules, termed the English feudal law, furnishes a very small proportion of the principles of our system and these are chiefly political; and, secondly, that flows unrispendence has contributed nearly the whole of the principles which form our present law of real estate. Of our theory may be expressed more generally in the aphorisms per jura chills directorism retumpathicaron, endem regulates type instance—mist forte propter relationem at formas politicaron, endem regulations or entired.

This pamphlet, which is written with elegance and perspiculty of style, seems to have been intended by the author to enlarge the mind and elevate the practice of law, from a mere gainful trade to a liberal science. On this point, Mr. Walker re-

The charge has heretofore been made, with too much justice, that the English and American lawyer was a mere thing of precedent, and that when new questions arose, he was unterly useless as a guide. Too few have followed the law, as a liberal and scientific study. Few have united the compass and variety of the scholar with the tact of the pleader. Even of those great men who many of the meouth have pronounced the judgment of Lord Longithorough, in experts Wrangham? an exquisitely furthered model of elegant, yet profound criticism, legisland classical. When the Nessas Organism was published the common lawyer condemned it—to be freighted in the ship of fools"—he classes Shakepeare and Milton with "quacks and almane-makers." A citation from the civil law changes his contempt for everything but common law into fury, and he feels all the particular indignation that inflamed the boson of his ancestors, when they declared that the bastards of England should not sit to the borom's halls.

Nevertheless, it is true that those lawyers who have

cit in the barons halls.

vertheless, it is true that those lawyers who have

ed the largest draughts of Roman jurisprudence

are most admired. Bracton, "the father of the Eastlish law," (I. Kent. 696.) the ornament of his age, and, to the time of the publication of Coke's institutes, the principal source of legal authority, was perfectly saturated with civil law. Lord Nottingham, the father of equity, was thoroughly disciplined in it. And those owns indeed. source of legal authority, was perfectly saturated with civil law. Lord Nottingham, the father of equity, was thoroughly disciplined in it. And those great judged, Lord Semera, Lord Cowper and Lord Hardwise, who are supposed to have invented equity jurisprudence, drew it, says Lord Campbell from Ulpian from Vinnius, or from Voet. Lord Manafield, the father of the commercial law of England and America, was profoundly acquainted with the writings, and was confessedly a follower, of Ulpian and Papinian. It is true that Lord Coke did not addict himself to these studies. But the best mirely of the profession have always lamented that his unmatched knowledge of common law was tinctured by no literature or science, and that he felt scorn equally for the philosophy of Bacon and the law of Justinian.

In our own country, the splendid examples of several comment jurists, within a few years, have advanced greatly the study of the civil law. The great Chancellor Kent, and Mr. Justice Story, have, in their writings, and by the aid acknowledged to have been received from it in their yidicial opinions, carnestly commended it to our diligent attention. Nor can we omit from the list of eminent American civilians the example and the name of the late High S. Legare.

How are Americans Educated ?

There has never been but one nation in the world that pretended to educate the entire body of its people. That nation is the United States. The ancient Hebrews were brought up under a theocratic régime, which, at different periods, assumed different forms. Sometimes the exponent, or administrator, was a lawgiver, like Moses; and again, the whole system of government fell into the hands of a series of judges, till, at last, after the intervention of prophets, and wise and learned men, a kingdom was established more than a thousand years before the Christian era, which continued, with a dismemberment of the monarchy into two parts. Under various aspects, the nationality subsisted till the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, and the final dispersion of the tribes in Israel.

Among the numerous injunctions left to the He brew nation by Moses, their principal lawgiver was one to instruct their children continually in the precepts and practices of their religion. But we find no account given of a system of education as under stood in our sense of the term. The Jewish child was brought up to follow in the footsteps of his father, with no liberty of thought or action which could, by any possibility, contravene established opinions. Hence, a system of common place formali ty was inculcated, which annihilated independence of private judgment, and rendered all progress impossible. The Augustan age of the Jewish monarchy was under the reign of Solomon; but, from all ac counts, we are led to suppose that the chief source of the prosperity of the State, at that period, should be attributed to the policy which Solomon adopted which consisted chiefly in cultivating a spirit of com mercial intercourse with foreign nations, in total violation of every principle of the Jewish religion. Solomon was a very enlightened and liberal prince and appears to have been a great statesman. He had no idea of restricting himself to the Book of Deuteronomy. He had nine hundred wives and concubines.. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Prince Hiram, of Tyre, at that time the most powerful of all the maritime nations of the East, and e cultivated commercial and profitable relations with the Queen of Sheba and the monarch of Egypt. He educated his countrymen in architecture, agriculture and commerce. He sent his ships on voyages which lasted three years; and the probabilities are very strong that he either discovered California or worked its gold mines.

But the Jewish nation dwindled to decay. One of the principal sources of their dispersion and destruction can, undoubtedly, be traced to the fact that the masses of the people were never educated, in the sense we attach to that term. There was no liberty of private opinion. Society and government were constructed on the basis of an absolute monarchy, or oligarchy; and, except at certain periods, no enlightened policy seemed to prevail, either in the church or state. The vitalizing energies which we can trace in those nations that have maintained their sway over mankind, are lacking in the organization of the Hebrew commonwealth. From beginning to end, as far as history gives us any means of forming an opinion, the Jewish nation were uneducated, priest-ridden, and confined within the narrow limits of a form of religion which allowed no mental philosophy or metaphysical expansion. There was less scope of intellect, and there is, to this day, among the Jewish people, than any other in the world, that has filled so large a space in history, or occupied so permanently the attention of mankind.

The ancient Greeks never thought of extending intellectual cultivation beyond the schools of philosophy; and, although it may seem derogatory to our preconceived notions, yet there is little hazarded in saving, that not one Greek in a hundred, even in the time of Pericles, could write his native language. Learning was confined to a few, and the rest were left in profound ignorance. Sparta was a brilliant and magnificent State; and she has gained immortal fame in the history of the Greek nations. But the highest conception the Spartan formed of education was to surrender his child to the State, to b prepared to become an able and heroic warrior in the service of his country. He was taught to believe that, beyond the limits of his own nation, all mankind were barbarians. And, although he might, in many instances, step beyond the circle of education which belonged to his sphere, he seems never to have dreamed that there was any other nation on the globe worthy of the name, except his own. There were schools enough in Greece, it is true. At all events the porticoes, atheneums, and lyceums have resounded through the world, and given names, as well as dietated philosophy, to future generations. But, after all, we have yet to learn that the mass of the Greek people had any proper conception of what independence of opinion

It was so, too, among the Romans. During the first ages of Rome, as has been the case with almost every other nation, the chief scope of public and privatenterprise was to establish securely the foundation of government and families, and provide for the material wants of society. Many brilliant examples occur, during this early period of the history of Rome, of eminence in learning, heroism, and virtue.

Romulus, Numa, Cincinnatus, the elder Brutus, and many others, illuminated that period, and radiated it with light; but, from what I can gather, the people, in the mass, were educated only in the art o attack and defence. No proper conceptions seem to have prevailed of the real object for which the mass of mankind were created. Indeed, up to the past century or two, with a few exceptions, we trace more prominently than almost any other idea, the single thought that the mass of mankind were ereated for the purpose of contributing to the conve nience, to the embellishment, to the power, to the glory of their leaders, patrons, dietators, priests and kings, and for this object only. The education of the masses was never dreamed of: for why should time and learning be squandered upon those who would, by this means, be unfitted entirely for fulfil ling the duties of their stations ! Gibbon and other learned historians, lead us to suppose that but a very small portion of the subjects of Rome, at any period of her history, were educated in those more common and superficial ideas which we now consider so essential to qualify a man to be even an intelligent and useful subject.

To skip over all the nations that lie between, let us strike on Prussia. From all accounts, there seems to be no doubt that Prussia has organized the most efficient and universal system of common education, as she understands the term, that now exists on the face of the earth, taking the whole body of the people into the account. Every child in Prussia, so to speak, is educated at the public expense. But how ! It is chiefly a military system. The elements of a common education are taught, it is true, and we believe that even the majority of Prussian children gain some knowledge of Latin. The natural sciences, too, in their elementary principles are taught, and, no doubt, with ability and some degree

But cut tono! What good does it all do? In other words, to come to the subject at once, what is education! Can a man be considered educated who is not trained by the system which pretends to instruct him so that he is qualified for the buriness of tife? Is it not necessary to have the scholar taught principles as well as books and sciences—and such principles, too, as will qualify him, at a later period to control and govern himself? Is it enough for him merely to know theoretically the history of the world, and the operations of the great laws of na-ture in the moral and intellectual universe? Ought he not to have inculeated upon him practical lessons of experience, to be made sequainted with the world, with human nature, with those forms and manners of existence which he will encounter, and be prepared to meet, when he goes out into the living, breathing, moving world!

We have thrown these ideas hastily together, and the upshot of them'is, that education, and what is called, particularly, public education, is not, and cannot, be taught in schools, even where other nations or we ourselves have attempted to do it. We and they have always failed in the effort. It is impossible. The truth is, that we have in this country adopted, althou h we do not yet seem to know it, the only system of public education by which the entire nation can be trained for the duties of public or private life. Who are our pupils? All our citizens. Where is our school? The length and breadth of the continent. Who are are our teachers? The people themselves are educating themselves, by intercourse with each other from day to day, and hour to hour, and moment to moment. Here all classes mingle with each other, and they mingle ceaselessly-the best with the worst, the ignorant with the educated, the pure with the impure, statesmen from the turmoils of political struggles with scholars in the solitude of their studies, lawyers from the combats of the bar, and the subtleties of their profession, with artists in their studies, surrounded by dreams of fancy and images of classic beauty.

To enumerate merely the teachers of the American people would require more space than we can devote to the whole subject. We shall speak, however, of a few.

First, there is the pulpit, embracing ministers in every part of the country, of every religious creed; but all of them more or less imbued with the sentiments which belong to the nationality of our country. Among them all, there is not one who does not either inculcate or recognise, on every occasion, the fundamental principles of democracy and free government. They may differ, and they do, in all other respects; but among all the 25,000 priests and ministers of various sects and religions, there is a tendency in their preaching, their conversations, their writings, and heir examples towards the inculcation of the great system of free government. Including the regular ministrations of Sunday, the regular and occasional lectures delivered during the week, the conventions, convocations, assemblies, presbyteries, synods, and general meetings of the Bible classes, the Sunday schools, the conferences, the class meetings, &c., not less, probably, than nine-tenths of the people of the United States are brought under the influence of a system of religious instruction, which may produce ten thousan I different results, so far as the formation of religious notions goes; but which, without dispute, results systematically and practically, in a most wide spread and concentrated form of in fluence ever yet dreamed of in one point. And that is the constant recognition of the republican form of government, the constant assertion of the right of private judgment in matters of religion—the constant advocacy and de ence, in fact, of every one of the cardinal principles which lie at the bottom of the American system of government and social life. Here, then, is an army of teachers which, if accurately numbered, would be estimated only by hundreds of thousands. They have, besides, hundreds of newspapers and reviews, and thousands of books, pamphlets, reports, appeals, memorials, discussions, and means of illumination, all of which contribute in the main to the production of the very same result.

We have, secondly, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand teachers employed throughout our country, in the proper business of educating the rising generation. New York State has upwards of 14,000 district schools, with not less than 17,000 teachers, to say nothing of the vast number of private schools, academies, colleges, and universities, shich employ, on an average, not less than 10,000 other persons in the same business. No other State has so large a number; although, in proportion to its population, some of the New England States exeed us in that respect. Now, be it remembered, that among those hundred and fifty thousand teachers there is not on cof the entire number who does not habitually, although it may be unconsciously, weave into the very web and woof of his instructions the American system of thinking, acting, and governing. With such unshackled freedom of with such perfect unanimity of opinion in regard to the rights of man and the object of his creation, the means of his progress, the elements of his advancement, and the form of government best adapted to secure these objects, the most superficial will readily perceive how tremendous must be the influence everywhere exerted; how universally the entire body of the people must be convinced of the same great principles of government and of rights.

There is, too, the legal class, the physicians and surgeons. There is the army and navy, and, perhaps, above all, we might instance the legislature of ur States, our conventions, our public gatherings, where the people assemble to discuss their rights, establish their political opinions, elaborate their views on self-government for the district, the town, the county, the State, the confederation itself-and there is the national Congress, where all of these views concentrate, where all of these men, educated n so many thousand different ways, come together, and, with the exception of one or two subjects which, owing to the spirit of fanaticism, have divided the pinions of different sections, concur harmoniously in the great principles which lie at the bottom of our great system of government, and our system of

But we have left the main consideration to be poken of-the public press. Of all denominations in eligion, of all parties in politics, of all opinions in soial life, there are not less than 5000 newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States, and here is not a man, woman, or child, of a sound aind, that has reached the age of reflection, that is not brought every twenty four hours under the infinence of journalism. There are few families in the United States where one or more journals are not taken. There are few persons in this country who cannot read, and, we had almost said, there are fewer still who do not. The multiplication of books pamphlets, tracts, &c., is going on at a ratio which creases every hour; and when an estimate is made of the amount of matter that is printed every day, and the columns are divided by the number of people, we shall find that the average of reading of very human being in the United States, is not less than a column a day. Now, we pretend to say, that there is no other nation, and never has been, where one-tenth as much matter was printed, or read, in proportion to the population. We, moreover, preend to say that, take this matter all in all, there is unity of opinion, and a unity of effect, in regard to it, which can be found in the floating daily, weekly, and monthly literature of no other nation. There are, it is true, all sorts of opinions expressed in this vast body of literature—this literature for the miflion; but, in the main, there is a unity of opinion, and a unity of result in it, so far as regards the fundamental principles of the American system of government, and of life, which will be likely, for ages to ome, to promote the same system of views in regard to these matters, which prevail at the present hour. At the close of the revolution when the thirteen colonies had their independence recognized by the throne of England, although the mass of the population were in favor of a republican form of government, et multitudes of the people, and many of their leaders, had not yet broken far enough away from the preedents, the prejudices and the opinions of former times, to prefer a republic; but now, how many men are there in the United States that could be

fodaced, under my circumstances, to protinin a preference for any other form of government. The abolitionists of the North, having for their object the dismemberment of the republic, with the hope thereby, as they say, of destroying the institution slavery, never have yet, in the depth of their anaticism, projected any form of government for themselves, or anybody else, except that of a ropublie. So, too, with the disunionists. They preach secession; but they preach no monarchy. They preach no doctrines which are to limit the spreadof stelligence, the progress of science, or the liberty of the American people. Whatever may be the extremes into which fanaticism may rush, there is perfect concord on the great subject of human government.

And these millions of newspapers and books, all alled with intelligence, are being scattered every day to every portion of the continent; and, wherever they go, they are producing the same result. The mass of the people are continually knowing what is going on, not only in their neighborhood, but in the most distant corners of the republic. The news, too, brought by the steamers, which are fly-ing almost with the velocity of the wild bird, from the old continent to the new, is furnishing every day new lessons of instruction and wisdom from ancient governments, where the experiments of monarchy and despotism are being effectually work out. Th struggles of the old nations afford ten thousand lessons of wisdom to us, so young, and yet so far advanced in our career.

Put, then, together into a whole, the sum total of all the ideas, facts, opinions, sentiments and impres-sions, brought to bear, every seven days, upon the five and twenty millions of our population, by 25,000 clergymen and religious teachers-by 150,000 schoolmasters and teachers in our places of popular scientific and classical learning-by our caucuses, town meetings, county conventions, State legislatures and the national Congress-and then calculate the all-pervading, the all-powerful sway of the public press, and think, for a moment, that these millions of offuences, like so many millions of rays of light, all converge towards a single focal point, and that that point is democracy, and self-government, and the conclusion is inevitable. Tyranny, everywhere, must die. America is the first nation that has ever vet been educated by republicans. The American republic is the first commonwealth ever yet established on earth, which gave any rational cause for alarm to the consolidated despotisms of antiquity. There is a nut here for somebody to crack. think we have done our share towards it. Let our neighbors take it up on the other side of the At-

Our Albany Correspond ALBANY, March 23, 1851.

The Case Correctly Stated. There is so much speculation affoat relative to the course and conduct of certain Senators, in the election of United States Senator, and much of the gossip nothing but conjecture, it is deemed proper o give the facts as they occurred, leaving others to deduce such inferences as they deem proper or right. Notice having been given to suspend the thirty-seventh rule, which requires all joint resolutions to lie over one day, the democratic Senators had fair warning given that the motion would be made on the very first day, when all the whigs were in their seats, and not a single democrat absent. The whigs had notified them of their intentions, and what the democratic Senators might expect the first moment an opportunity should arrive.

On the Monday preceding, Mr. Crolins and Mr. Dart agreed to "pair off," and take a trip to New York. Mr. Crolius informed his friends of what he had done, who immediately insisted that the pledge should be dissolved, for they had learned that Mr. Dart had made arrangements to leave that afternoon. The democrats also knew the bargain be ween those two honorable gentlemen. Just pre vious to Mr. Dart's leaving, Mr. Crolius induced him to relinquish the contract, and Mr. Dart went off to New York without advising his friends of what he had done; and the ignorance of that of what he had done; and the ignorance of that fact caused a protracted talk against time of about fourteen hours. The telegraphic dispatch sent by Lieut. Gov. Church to Mr. Dart, was deposited in the office of House's line at twenty minutes before five, and was not delivered to him, in New York, until a quarter of an hour after six—fifteen minutes after the Albany boat left the city. Mr. D., if he desires, may settle that matter with the telegraph company—it is no business of ours. Mr. Dart, however, did not inform his friends that he had received the dispatch until 10 o'clock, and then did not state ever, did not inform his friends that he had received the dispatch until 10 o'clock, and then did not state when he could return. It would have been an easy matter, if it had been thought desirable, to have chartered a locomotive on the New York and New Haven and Housatonic route, which, by starting from Thirty-second street, at seven o'clock, could have landed him at East Albany at three o'clock— only an hour after the deed was finally neconnlishonly an hour after the deed was finally accomplished. That would have been done had the reverse

Mr. Brandreth arrived in season to have prevented the election, although he was not aware of Mr. Dart's absence, presuming that his was the only

Dart's absence, presuming that his was the only sent vacant.

Mr. Senator Brown, during the day and evening, urged his democratic friends to talk against time until Dart arrived, if it consumed three days. He was for setting it out—he never would leave the Senate chamber whilst there was a possibility of preventing an election. Although no public debater himself, he could easily consume two or three hours' time in discussing the financial affairs in Wall street, or the prospective importance and value of the contemplated city of Hermanville, on Long Island. But after all his stirring up the "animals with his poker," he was not to be found within the walls of the capitol, nor in the "office of Congress Hall, when the final vote was about to be taken. At length a messenger was dispatched to his lodgings, where the honorable, vigilant Senator was found firmly embraced in the welcome arms of Morpheus! He returned to the Senate chamber just in time, like Dr. Bradreth, to be a moment too late to vote.

Such are, in substance, the facts relating to this

just in time, like Dr. Bradreth, to be a moment too late to vote.

Such are, in substance, the facts relating to this matter. The only regret which the burners express, is that the responsibility of the election of a whig Senator is thrown upon Mr. Dart, one of their order. The hunkers console themselves by asserting that Brandreth and Brown were present soon enough to have prevented it, and more than insinuate that Mr. Dart arrived at the capitol just as soon as he really intended. Whether it is so or not, may never be known; but one thing is certain, that the "cardinal principle" of the question who shall be the democratic Senator, will not enter into the contest next November.

Our Troy Correspondence.

TROY, March 23, 1851. Hudson River Railroad-Dereliction of Duty-Infamous Conduct of the Captain of the Steamer Colum-

The four o'clock passenger train of cars on th Hudson River road, on Saturday afternoon, arrived at Poughkeepsie about seven o'clock, with about one hundred and fifty passengers, two-thirds of whom were destined to Albany, Troy, and the West. On arriving at Poughkeepsie, the railroad company had provided no conveyance further up the river. An hour or so elapsed before any excuse was offered why the passengers were not continued on to Albany, as promised at Chambers street, in the city of New York, and for which conveyance through from city to city the company had received their pay in advance. The reason then offered was, that the steamer Armenia Lusually employed in their service, became disabled in her downward trip, and had pro-

eeded to the city of New York for repairs. From seven o'clock until twelve at night, this rowd of passengers were kept upon the wharf, or in rem drinking houses, with no fire during the last two hours, without any information from the conductor who came up with the train, or any one melse, how, when, or in what manner the company intended to fulfil their contract with the passengers. The conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the circumstance of the conductor was most of the time in the house, the conductor was most of the circumstance of the conductor of th in rum drinking houses, with no fire during the

taking us my farther then Hudson, a trifle over half way to Albany.

We were on board the boat, and there was no escape; we either had to conform to this villaness demand, or be detained, and probably set ashere on the bank—ladies and children, too, as thest hour of the night. This was threatened, in heuring of the writer. A large number acceded to the demand for pay; some presenting their through railread tickets, knowing they would be good for a dollar, when presented. But they were not accepted, and the reply was, "that he had nothing to do with railread passengers, and those who came ou board must pay him for their yassage." A considerable amount was thus collected, at various pricest some paying the brute seventy-fire cents, and others as high as as three dollars!

was thus collected, at various pricest some paying the brute seventy-five cents, and others as high as as three dollars!

After having proceeded some five miles, the extenser Newtown superoched our stern, the cattle craft stopped her engine, and a revolving light was exhibited, and the cowbell rung a signal of distress. Captain Peck, with his usual promptness to render a kindness, came alongside, and inquired what was wanting. The Hudson exterioner exclaimet, "Hisro on board, are a number of railroad passengers bound for Albany." The gang plank was immediately thrown out, and the passengers attempted to change boats. Then the individual on the Columbia demanded-all tickets, those which he had received from seventy-five cents up to three dollars for, as well as the railroad tickets, of which he knew one to be in the possession of every passenger. When taking those tickets, he assured us "all was right." Having encountered this species of robbery, we congratulated ourselves upon arriving at Albany at an early hour in the morning. Upon inquiring of Captain Peck whether any arrangements had been made to convey us to Albany, he informed us that there was none; he was not aware, until coming along side, that the Armenia was disabled; but informed us he would take the railroad tickets in payment for our fare. But as they had been grabbed from us, we could not produce them; and as we were happy in being upon that boat, and treated so gentlemanly by Capt. Peck, several of us again paid our fare, making three payments between New York and Albany. Some twenty of the passengers had retained their railroad tickets, and the captain took them without charging any additional fare.

This transaction is one which deserves the sever-

This transaction is one which deserves the severest reprehension, and it is a public benefit that an independent paper like the New York Herald, always throws open its columns, as I hope it will in this instance, to expose rascality and villany wherever found.

A CITIZEN OF BURINGTON.

Our Canadian Correspondence. TORONTO, (C. W.,) March 17, 1851.

The Railroad Spirit in Canada—The Removal of the Seat of Government-Movements of William Lyon Mackenzie-George Thompson-The Parliament.

ay, a meeting is to be held at Woodstock, for the rganization of a company, already chartered by act of Parliament, for the construction of a line from that wealthy and thriving little place to Port Dover, on Lake Erie, whence it is proposed to communicate by steamers with Dunkirk, the western terminus of the New York and Eric line, with the view of escaping the tolls imposed on the roads running parallel with the Albany canal. The Woodstock and Port Dover project will tap the Great Western at the former place, and will certainly divert much of the Western traffic, besides opening up one of the best settled and most fertile sections of the province. It is more than probable that the Great Western will also be tapped at Brantford, by a branch running to Fort Erie, thence communicat-ing with Buffalo. I notice that an engineer has ara branch running to Fort Erie, thence communicating with Buffalo. I notice that an engineer has arrived at Brantford, from Buffalo, for the purpose of making a survey of the ground to be passed over. The Brantford people appear to be thoroughly in carnest, and if the Buffalonians act with their characteristic spirit, the line will be commenced without delay. Once going, it cannot fail to be successful. The fortunes of the Great Western itself are much more dubious.

The engineers of the Northern Railroad—as the line from Toronto via Simco to Lake Huron is called

are pushing forward vigorously, and have, so far, been more fortunate in having an easy route than it was expected they would be. A letter received on Thursday, reported that they would reach Lake Simco on Saturday evening. If their survey westward Thursday, reported that they wond reach a second co on Saturday evening. If their survey westward be accomplished as rapidly, a decisive opinion as to the route to be adopted will not be much longer delayed. The surveyors appear to have astonished our sleepy backwoodsmen. "They are fine specimens of the enterprise and industry which characterize the United States." remarked a writer in the Dailu the United States," remarked a writer in the Dail

Patriot, one of the most decided anti-annexation Canada.

With a strong wish to see the With a strong wish to see the colony intersected by railroads in every direction, and with an equally strong desire to do justice to the motives of the directors of the Northern Railroad, I may yet be permitted to caution your New York capitalist against placing implicit reliance on a scheme which here meets with very equivocal success. The road has been well described as "a road to nowhere;" and so it must be for years to come. Mr. Capreol, who seems to have inspired your Wall street gentry with confidence, is the reverse of popular amongst his fellow-citizens of Toronto. He has aspired, on several occasions, to one of our aldermanic chairs; but at the close of the poll he has invariably been found in a minority. Prophets are seldom honored in their own country; whether this be attributable to the defective judgment of their countrymen, or to the fact that an assumed prophetic character vanishes before a knowledge of one's every day life, I do not presume to determine. th a strong wish to see the colony intersected

presume to determine.

We have had a public meeting against the contemplated removal of the seat of government to Quebec. The removal will take place, nevertheless. The only feature in the affair likely to interest your readers, is the undisguised determination of the Up-per Canadians to resent the alleged affront, by agi-

tating for separation from Lower Canada, or for a federal union of the British to American provinces. W. Lyon Mackenzie is a candidate for Parlia-mentary honors in the county of Haldimand, whose mentary honors in the county of Haldimand, whose representative died recently. Many other candidates are in the field. Mackenzie's chances of success are very slight. The tories hate him, because "he has blood on his hand;" the whigs detest him, because he is a thorn in the side of a whig ministry; the clear grits—the radicals of the colony—will have no alliance with him, because he is a renegade. The old rebel played a wrong card, when he sought to bamboozle the Canadians by villifying the Americans.

will have
gade. The old reber pass,
he sought to bamboozle the Canadians by the
he sought to bamboozle the Canadians by
the Americans.
George Thompson is to be here before the month
lies, to aid the abolitionists in their unholy
he will have a large and nigger George Thompson is to be here before the month expires, to aid the abolitionists in their unholy warfare. Doubtless he will have a large andience, for we have hypocrites, and brawlers, and niggers enough to fill the largest hall in the place; but that his wordy oratory will produce any general effect, is not at all likely. His real character is well known in Toronto. He is a man of no weight whatever in England, and I am therefore surprised that the American press has honored him by reporting and criticising his addresses.

To show that the abolitionists' agitation has met with small support, I cannot do better than refer to the course taken on the subject by our local press. The whig Globe stands solus by the side of the reverend incendiaries. The whig Mirror deprecated the movement; the radical Examiner and North American preserved an ominous silence with regard to it; while the tory Colonist and Daily Patriot opened their columns to correspondents who exposed ed the humbug in grand style.

There are no signs of the assembling of Parliament, and it is now apprised that the event will not ment and it is now apprised that the event will not ment and it is now apprised that the event will not ment and it is now apprised that the event will not

ed the humbug in grand style.

There are no signs of the assembling of Parliament, and it is now surmised that the event will not take place until autumn. Nothing can be done until the home government surmount its difficulties. If Lord John Russell dispense with Earl Grey's services, it is highly probable that our Governor General will be recalled.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Visit to Mount Vernon-Military Asylum.—The directors of the company owning the steamer Thomas Collyer having tendered the exclusive use of their boat to the Board of Commissioner, upon whom has devolved the duty of selecting a location for the Military Asylum authorized by an act of the last Congress, the gentlemen composing the Board (with one or two exceptions) yesterday visited Mount Vernon, for purposes connected with the object of their appointment. The Board, as has been heretofore stated, consists of Gen. Scott, General-in-chief, Generals Wool and Twiggs, commanding the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Army; General Jesup, of the Quartermaster's Department; General Gibson, of the Subsistence Department; General Towson, (represented, on this occasion, by Colonel Larned,) of the Paymaster's Department; General Lawson, Surgeon General; and General Jones, Adjutant General. A number of these officers were in full uniform. The President of the United States, and heads o Departments, (excepting Mr. Corwin.) together with a number of ladies forming part of the families of the gentlemen present, and other invited guests, accompanied the Board to Mount Vernon. The party returned at five o'clock in the afternoon. This is but the commencement of an extensive tour to be made by this Board, with the view of selecting a suitable iouation for the proposed Military Asylum.—Washington Republic, March 22.

Indians in North Carolina, has the following, relative to the Indian population in Haywood county:
Males, 337; females, 353—total, 710. Farms, 120. Maies, 367; females, 363—total, 710. Farms, 120. Land improved, 1,440 acres; 12 acres to each farm. Land unimproved, 15,960 acres; 133 acres to each farm. Cash value of farms, at \$72 each, \$8,640. Value of live stock, \$6,153; a little more than \$50 to each farm. Corn, 15,576 bushels; almost 130 bushels to each farm. Deaths, 22; the youngest aged 1 month, the oldest, Quaca (female), 140 years.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE OREGON MISSION.

Meeting at St. Ba On Sunday evening lost, a public missionary meeting was held in St. Eartholomew's church,

corner of Great Jones street and Lafayette place, the object of which was to establish a mission Oregon Territory, where a clergy min has recently been appointed. After the church services were over, the Rev. Mr. VINTON came forward and addressed the congregation. After making a few re-marks on the situation and prospects of Oregon, he said that interesting country brought to his remembrance the well known works of Bishop Berkley. He hoped that the mighty empire that grew upon the Atlantic coast, would bring mighty things to pass in Oregon, and establish there the gospel of Christ. It was but yesterday he saw in the pub-We prints the names of towns and villagst in Oregon which had no existence there two years ago; these tidings told him something was there that directed man towards it. We are told, (said he.) that its soil is frui ful-that its agricultural resources are great; if so, we must have a numerous and hardy population. Fit, without the influence of missions, all these things would be lost. The Fier. gentlemma then spoke of the proximity of China to Oregon, and the scope there was in that country for missionary labors; and said, we are to trust more to Oregon them to California for the great work of civilization in the empire of China. But the subject of missions to China would take more time than I have to dilate upon them. I have no doubt, however, but missions to that land will become, if not already, at no distant time, the first of your thoughts. When we behold the wonders of the telegraph, which annihilate both time and distance, and when we see our steamers ploughing the ocean that washes both countries, and the daily intercourse growing up between them, we must conclude that it is from Orogon that missionaries should go to Chins; and we must also conclude that the latter country will be the mother of eastern civilization. And now, without detaining this congregation further, permit me to conclude with one word with regard to him that is to go. The Rev. gontleman then called on the congregation to join him in a prayer for the success of the mission and the missionary.

Dector Wainright then came forward and said he had the pleasure of informing the congregation that an ode had been prepared by Mr. Tupper, a layman of the Church of England, which he would read, with their permission.

Mr. Tupper then read the following ode:—

A WOED (BY REQUEST) FOR THE OREGON MISSION. behold the wonders of the telegraph, which anni-The railroad fever is still on the increase. To-

WORD (BY REQUEST) FOR THE OREGON MISSION.

Push on: to earth's extremest verge, And plant the gospel there, Till wide Pacific's angry surge Is soothed by Christian prayer: Advance the standard, conquering van, And urge the triumph on, In zeal for God and love of man, To distant Oregon:

Faint not, O, soldier of the Cross ! Its standard bearer thou-All California's gold is dross

Thou shalt not fail—thou shall not fail— The gracious living word Hath said, of every land, that all Shall glorify the Lord. He shall be served from East to West—

Yea, to the setting sun; And Jesus's name be loved and blest In desert Oregon

In desert Oregon
Then, brothers, help in this good deed,
And side with God to-day;
Stand by His servant now, to speed
His apostolic way.
Bethlehem's ever leading star,
In mercy, guides him on.
To light with holy fire, from far,
The star of Oregon.
March 23, 1831.
MARTIN F. TUPPER.

The star of Oregon.

Marth 25, 1851.

The Rev. James C. Richmond, the brother of the Rev. W. Richmond, the missionary, was then introduced. He said, that after the most mature consideration he could give the subject, he was well satisfied, and so he thought would be the congregation, that this was the greatest enterprise that ever called a Christian congregation together; but as a draw back upon that, he was sorry to say he saw the spirit of Maninon ruling this land. It rules in New England; it rules in the city of New York; it rules everywhere; and if it continues to rule us, we must perish. It does not lie with us to settle this; but we have heard of a contrast, although we have not seen it—we have heard of the May Flower, more than two centuries ago, ploughing the ocean, to plant the cross in this land. Now what do we see? Why, we see that it is the California system that rules in this city, and in New England too; but that system will perish. It cannot stand; it ought not to stand. We will not, and cannot, worship the golden calf. If we do, farewell to the Anglo-Saxon race. Now, let me say te you what I would say to the rich men of this city, if they were here to-night; that if we go on in this way we must perish. Babylon has perished; Rome has perished, and many that if we go on in this way we must perish. Baby-lon has perished; Rome has perished, and many other places have perished, and so shall the city of New York, if she is ruled by the spirit of Maumon, instead of self-denial and the Christian virtues. We have palaces; we have riches; but what shall we do with them all? Riches were not given to us to build perishing palaces. But, you will ask, what are we to do with our riches? Then let me give you good counsel, and I will answer you in the words of Chrysoltom:—"Build palaces if you have a mind to: but I would recommend you to live in the shade." What is the news from California! Why, wa have no account of anything but marders, robbe-ries, adulteries, and every kind of wickedness. Now,

ries, adulteries, and every kind of wickedness. Now, what should we do to stop this? I will tell you. Our duty is to grasp the opportunity we have to-night; let us empty our pockets of our superfluous riches; for I tell you that if we let this opportunity perish, our riches and our palaces will perish with it. I knew a young man in my part of the country. He had a large real estate, but he would give mothing to the church. All'he had was too little to improve his real estate. A freshet came down one night while he lay on his bed, and destroyed all his real estate, and its improvements too. Now mind. real estate, and its improvements too. Now mind I do not come here to persuade, but I come to command you to do your daty. There never was, be fore, such an opportunity as this to advance the glorious work of redemption. I never heard out to be a such as a mand you to do your daty. There never was, before, such an opportunity as this to advance the glorious work of redemption. I never heard of such a mission as the present, nor one that will be so fruitful of great results, nor did I ever know of such a missionary. Now, I would ask what is there in this world that is not perishable? O, yes! there is one. Well, you say, what is that, Why? 'its the Christian religion. It is the only thing we have; all else perishes. Let us, therefore, do our duty to-night, and send our brother well prepared to do his Master's work. I speak strongly, but it is fit I should speak so to this congregation; it is because I know they are in possession of the good things of this world. Hothen referred to the parable of Lazarus and the rich man; the latter, he said, was buried, and Lazarus was left unburied, but the angels came for him and lifted him up to Abraham's bosom. Here was a contrast. Now, sir, is there anything that can touch this picture? I say no. Let the church, then, be supported on the shores of the Pacific. If you support it there, it will be great in Oregon; but it will never be great in California, under the present system of Mammon, and as Christians and churchmen—for both terms are synonimous—open our purses, and send our brother on his way and churchmen—for both terms are synonimous— open our puress, and send our brother on his way rejoicing. Let there be no stint to your subscrip-tion; it should not be by dollars, but by doubloons. A subscription was then taken; after which, at the request of Dr. Wainwright, Mr. Tupper's ode was again recited, and the congregation separated.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Burgler, and Recovery of the Stolen Property.—
Captain Russell, of the Thirteenth ward police, and officer Prince John Davis, succeeded, last Saturday, in capturing a notorious regue, known as deorge Herman, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling house No. 197
Sullivan street, occupied by Mr. L. M. Morrison, and steading therefrom a large quantity of silver ware, consisting of a silver liquer stand, silver sugar spoon, fancy chims infestand, together with other valuable articles, valued, in all, at several hundred dollars. Fifty dollars reward was offered for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the property. Officer Prince John has succeeded in the recovery of all the property, which will eventually convict the thief. Justice Timpson committed the accused to prison for trial.

Pigs Brought to the Wrong Market.—About ten o'clock on Friday night, the police of the Fourth ward were disturbed by the sudden appearance of six spirited looking pigs, who spread themselves through the ward, from street to street, in the most hoggish manner. Officer Alkens being on duty at the time, and believing it to be his duty to exercise his authority on all such disorderly subjects, by the sid of some other persons the six squallers were promptly escorted to the station house, and in the yard secured. It was believed, from the appearance of the animals, that they had just been imported from Europe, and escaped from some of the pleas where they had been temporarily enclosed. An owner is wanted. The pigs can be seen on application to Capt, Bitchett, Fourth ward station house, situated in Oak street, near-

Supreme Court Circult.

Manch 24—Another Action for Libel against George Wilker.—The case of Philander T. Jones against George Wilker, of the Police Garette, which was to have come on this day, was postponed till Thursday next, in conse-quence of the lilness of a witness for the defence.

The People's bank at Cincinnati was entered and robbe ! of a quantity of money and gold watches, on the night